

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20, 22-41 and 43-54 are pending in this action. The examiner withdraws the 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph rejections and claim objections to claims 1, 13, 34 and 36.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-7, 9-12, 14-20, 23-24, 26 and 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niblett et al. (Patent No US 6,336,135 B1), hereinafter Niblett, in view of Han et al. (Publication No US 20020143819 A1), hereinafter Han.**

4. With respect to claim 1, Niblett discloses a computer-implemented method for selectively accessing one or more web services (Column 4, lines 35-38; Column 10, lines 25-29) from a client machine, the one or more web services and the client machine being accessible over a network (Column 1, lines 66-67; Column 2 lines 1-2), the method comprising:

- a. providing a first synchronous operations for a web service (Column 6, lines 24-30);

- b. translating into a second asynchronous operations (Column 6, lines 24-30);
- c. receiving a request to use asynchronous communications for communications between the client machine and at least one web service (Column 8, lines 12-25);
- d. providing the second file to the client machine for generation of client machine code to interact with the at least one web service (Column 12, lines 65-67 continued through to Column 13, lines 1-7);
- e. receiving a request for information from the client machine with a conversion engine, the request being received over a synchronous interface (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 40-52);
- f. processing the request in the conversion engine (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 42-45); and
- g. transmitting the processed request over an asynchronous interface from the conversion engine to the at least one web service (Column 4, lines 39-44).

Although, Niblett teaches translating synchronous into a second asynchronous communication. Niblett does not disclose that the communication, file is a web service description language file, the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using synchronous communications; the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using asynchronous communications.

However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19), the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]); the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

5. With respect to claim 2, Niblett discloses where the network is a local area network, and a wide area network (Column 1, lines 1-20).

6. With respect to claim 3, Niblett discloses receiving a response to the processed request from the at least one web service with the conversion engine (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 42-46), the response being received over the asynchronous interface (Column 11, lines 53-54); processing the response in the conversion engine (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 42-46); and transmitting the processed response over the synchronous interface from the conversion engine to the client machine (Column 4, lines 49-54).

7. With respect to claim 4, Niblett discloses blocking the client machine until one or more of the following events has occurred: a response to the received request has been obtained from

the web service and delivered to the client machine (Column 5, lines 37-42), an error message has been delivered to the client machine, and a predetermined time period has passed (Column 5, lines 15-25).

8. With respect to claim 5, Niblett discloses receiving the request at a synchronous post interface (Column 4, lines 41-44); placing the request in a receive queue (Column 16, lines 2-7); routing the request to one or more delivery queues (Column 15, lines 44-49); and transferring the request from the delivery queues to one or more asynchronous push interfaces (Column 17, lines 6-17, push interfaces i.e. messages can be sent under the transactional control by the message queue manager).

9. With respect to claim 6, Niblett discloses receiving a confirmation from the at least one web service over the asynchronous interface that the processed request has been received by the at least one web service (Column 16, lines 13-26).

10. With respect to claim 7, Niblett discloses pushing the processed request to the at least one web service over the asynchronous interface (Column 4, lines 39-44).

15. With respect to claim 9, Niblett discloses performing security management including one or more of: authentication, authorization, security policy enforcement, decryption, and validation of digital signatures (Column 11, lines 22-26).

16. With respect to claim 10, Niblett discloses receiving the response at an asynchronous post interface (Column 4, line 49-50); placing the response in a receive queue (Column 3, lines 14-23); and routing the response to a delivery queue for the client machine (Column 3, lines 14-23).

17. With respect to claim 11, Niblett discloses transmitting a confirmation to the at least one web service over the asynchronous interface that the response has been received by the conversion engine (Column 5, lines 37-42).

18. With respect to claim 12, Niblett discloses pushing the processed response to the client machine over the synchronous interface (Column 4, lines 39-41).

19. With respect to claim 14, Niblett discloses where the network is a local area network, and a wide area network (Column 1, lines 1-20).

20. With respect to claim 15, Niblett discloses receiving a confirmation from the at least one web service over the asynchronous interface that the processed request has been received by the at least one web service (Column 16, lines 13-26).

21. With respect to claim 16, Niblett discloses transmitting a confirmation to the at least one web service over the asynchronous interface that the response has been received by the conversion engine (Column 5, lines 37-42).

22. With respect to claim 17, Niblett discloses a routing module operable to: route a received request to one or more web services (Column 8, lines 19-26); and route a received response to the request to the client machine (Column 5, lines 4-7).

23. With respect to claim 18, Niblett discloses a policy directory storing policies for performing security management including one or more of: authentication, authorization, security policy enforcement, decryption, and validation of digital signatures (Column 11, lines 22-26).

24. With respect to claim 19, Niblett discloses a web service directory containing information about available web services and their communication interfaces (Column 10, lines 1-12).

25. With respect to claim 20, Niblett discloses wherein the web service directory includes one or more files for the available web services (Column 1, lines 57-62). Niblett does not disclose that the file is a web service description language file. However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to allow description of endpoints and services (i.e. server/client) and their messages regardless of what message formats or network protocols are used to communicate.

26. With respect to claim 23, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition to Niblett which discloses preserving any data structures defined in the first file in the second file (Column 10, lines 31-46).

27. With respect to claim 24, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition to Niblett which discloses adding an acknowledge element in the asynchronous file, the acknowledge element describing an acknowledgement that is returned when a request is asynchronously posted to the conversion engine by the client machine (Column 5, lines 15-25).

28. With respect to claim 25, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 24 above. In addition to Niblett discloses wherein the acknowledgement includes a correlation identifier (Niblett, Column 5, lines 19-26).

29. With respect to claim 26, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 25 above. In addition to Niblett discloses wherein the correlation identifier is one or more of: a session identifier, a token, and a call identifier (Niblett, Column 5, lines 24-26).

30. With respect to claim 36, Niblett discloses

- a. providing synchronous operations for a web service (Column 6, lines 24-30);
- b. translating into a second asynchronous operations (Column 6, lines 24-30);
- c. receiving a request to use asynchronous communications for communications between the client machine and at least one web service (Column 8, lines 12-25);

- d. providing the second file to the client machine for generation of client machine code to interact with the at least one web service (Column 12, lines 65-67 continued through to Column 13, lines 1-7);
- e. receiving a request for information from the client machine with a conversion engine, the request being received over a synchronous interface (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 40-52);
- f. processing the request in the conversion engine (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 42-45); and
- g. transmitting the processed request over an asynchronous interface from the conversion engine to the at least one web service (Column 4, lines 39-44).

Although, Niblett teaches translating synchronous into a second asynchronous communication. Niblett does not disclose that the communication, file is a web service description language file, the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using synchronous communications; the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using asynchronous communications.

However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19), the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]); the second web service description

language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

31. With respect to claim 37, Niblett discloses receive a response to the processed request from the at least one web service with the conversion engine, the response being received over the asynchronous interface (Column 4, lines 64-67; Column 5, lines 1-7); process the response in the conversion engine (Column 4, lines 45-48); and transmit the processed response over the synchronous interface from the conversion engine to the client machine (Column 4, lines 49-54).

32. With respect to claim 38, Niblett discloses block the client machine until one or more of the following events has occurred: a response to the received request has been obtained from the web service and delivered to the client machine (Column 5, lines 37-42), an error message has been delivered to the client machine, and a predetermined time period has passed (Column 5, lines 15-25).

33. With respect to claim 39, Niblett discloses receive the request at a synchronous post interface (Column 4, lines 41-44); place the request in a receive queue (Column 16, lines 2-7);

route the request to one or more delivery queues (Column 16, lines 2-7); and transfer the request from the delivery queues to one or more asynchronous push interfaces (Column 17, lines 6-17).

34. With respect to claim 40, Niblett discloses perform security management including one or more of: authentication, authorization, security policy enforcement, decryption, and validation of digital signatures (Column 11, lines 22-26).

With respect to claim 41, Niblett discloses receive the response at an asynchronous post interface (Column 4, line 49-50); place the response in a receive queue (Column 3, lines 14-23); and route the response to a delivery queue for the client machine (Column 3, lines 14-23).

35. **Claims 13, 22, 27-35, 43-53, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niblett in view of Han and further in view of Blair et al. (Patent No US 6,065,082), hereinafter Blair.**

36. With respect to claim 13, Niblett discloses a synchronous interface operable to (Column 11, lines 6-14); receive a request to interact with one or more web services from a client machine (Column 17, lines 38-42; i.e. web browser and messaging systems are web services) communicating synchronously with the conversion engine over a network (Column 2, lines 24-32), the request generated in accordance with asynchronous operations for a web service (Column 6, lines 24-30), the second protocol from a first protocol synchronous operations

(Column 6, lines 24-30); and deliver a response to the request from the conversion engine to the client machine over the wide area network (Column 8, lines 38-43);
an asynchronous interface operable to: deliver the received request from the conversion engine to the one or more web services communicating asynchronously over the wide area network (Column 8, lines 38-43); and receive a response to the request from the one or more web services over the wide area network (Column 1, lines 1-20).

Although, Niblett teaches translating synchronous into a second asynchronous communication. Niblett does not disclose that the communication, file is a web service description language file, the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using synchronous communications; the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using asynchronous communications.

However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19), the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]); the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service

providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

The combination of Niblett and Han does not disclose a processing module operable to: convert a synchronous request into an asynchronous request; and convert an asynchronous response into a synchronous response.

However, Blair discloses a processing module operable to: convert a synchronous request into an asynchronous request (Column 18, Claim 1; Column 4, lines 55-63); and convert an asynchronous response into a synchronous response (Column 18, Claim 1; Column 4, lines 55-63).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combined teachings of Niblett and Han with the teachings of Blair, in order to allow for faster and universal communication between the message sender and receiver, regardless of the format.

37. With respect to claim 22, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 above. In addition Niblett as modified by Han discloses translating a types part of the first file into a types part of the second file (Niblett, Column 5, lines 55-59), translating a message part of the first file into a message part of the second file (Niblett, Column 6, lines 24-30).

Niblett does not disclose that the file is a web service description language file. However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

Niblett as modified by Han does not disclose translating a port type part of the first web service description language file into a port type part of the second web service description language file, translating a bindings part of the first web service description language file into a bindings part of the second web service description language file, and translating a service part of the first web service description language file into a service part of the second web service description language file.

However, Blair discloses translating a port type part of the first web service description language file into a port type part of the second web service description language file (Blair, Column 3, lines 32-41), translating a bindings part of the first web service description language file into a bindings part of the second web service description language file, and translating a service part of the first web service description language file into a service part of the second web service description language file (Blair, Claim 2; Column 11, lines 55-66).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett as modified by Han with the teachings of Blair, in order to handle more message conversions by speeding up the conversion process.

38. With respect to claim 27, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Niblett discloses adding messages to the asynchronous file that are particular to asynchronous communication, the messages including one or more of (Column 5, lines 19-26): a message for returning an acknowledgement response (Column 15, lines 37-41), a message for polling (Column 5, lines 64-67; Column 6 lines 1-2), a message for acknowledging a received request, and a message for acknowledging a response from a web service (Column 16, lines 30-36). In addition to Niblett, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19).

39. With respect to claim 28, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 28 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the message for polling includes one or more of: a message for polling using a session identifier, a message for polling using a topic, and a message for polling using a token (Niblett, Column 5, lines 64-67).

40. With respect to claim 29, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Niblett discloses inserting a port type for asynchronous post operations and a port type for asynchronous poll operations into the second file (Column 11, lines 65-68; Column 12, lines 18-27).

Niblett does not disclose that the file is a web service description language file. However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19). It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

41. With respect to claim 30, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 29 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the port type contains one or more of the following polling options: polling by session identifier, polling by topic, and polling by token (Niblett, Column 12, lines 47-59).

42. With respect to claim 31, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Niblett discloses inserting binding for a post port type (Niblett, Column 6, lines 51-55); inserting a binding for a poll port type (Niblett, Column 6, lines 55-57); and setting an encoding for messages that include the port types to reflect the encoding used by the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 8, line 67; Column 9, lines 1-5).

43. With respect to claim 32, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Niblett discloses adding an asynchronous post port with a first uniform resource locator addressing the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 12, lines 30-32), and an asynchronous poll port with a second uniform resource locator to the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 12, lines 30-40).

44. With respect to claim 33, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Blair discloses using a template stored in the conversion engine for translating at least part of the synchronous web service description language file into the asynchronous web service description language file (Column 18, Claim 1; Column 4, lines 55-63).

45. With respect to claim 34, Niblett discloses

- a. providing a first file describing synchronous operations for a web service (Column 6, lines 24-30);
- b. translating the first into a second synchronous operations (Column 6, lines 24-30);
- c. receiving a request to use asynchronous communications for communications between the client machine and at least one web service (Column 8, lines 12-25);
- d. providing the second file to the client machine for generation of client machine code to interact with the at least one web service (Column 12, lines 65-67 continued through to Column 13, lines 1-7);
- e. receiving a request for information from the client machine with a conversion engine, the request being received over a synchronous interface (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 40-52);
- f. processing the request in the conversion engine (Figure 4, item 260, Column 11, lines 42-45); and
- g. transmitting the processed request over an asynchronous interface from the conversion engine to the at least one web service (Column 4, lines 39-44)..

Although, Niblett teaches translating synchronous into a second asynchronous communication. Niblett does not disclose that the communication, file is a web service description language file, the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using synchronous communications; the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service using asynchronous communications.

However, Han discloses a web service description language file (Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19), the first web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]); the second web service description language file describing how to connect to or communicate with the web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Han in order to provide a simple way for service providers to describe the basic format of requests to their systems regardless of the underlying protocol.

Niblett as modified by Han does not disclose a computer-implemented method for converting a first web service description language file describing asynchronous operations for a web service into a second web service description language file describing synchronous operations, comprising: providing a first web service description language file describing asynchronous

operations for a web service to a conversion engine; translating the first web service description language file in the conversion engine into a second web service description language file describing synchronous operations.

However, Blair discloses a computer-implemented method for converting a first web service description language file describing asynchronous operations for a web service into a second web service description language file describing synchronous operations (Column 18, Claim 1; Column 4, lines 55-63), comprising: providing a first web service description language file describing asynchronous operations for a web service to a conversion engine (Column 2, lines 45-47); translating the first web service description language file in the conversion engine into a second web service description language file describing synchronous operations (Column 2, lines 45-47).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett as modified by Han with the teachings of Blair. In order to convert the files quickly they must be identified and described to the conversion engine.

46. With respect to claim 35, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 34 above. In addition Niblett discloses translating a types part of the first web service description language file into a types part of the second web service description language file (Niblett, Column 5, lines 55-59), translating a message part of the first web service description language file into a message part of the second web service description language file (Niblett, Column 6, lines 24-30). Furthermore, Blair discloses translating a port type part of the first web service description

language file into a port type part of the second web service description language file (Column 3, lines 32-41), translating a bindings part of the first web service description language file into a bindings part of the second web service description language file, and translating a service part of the first web service description language file into a service part of the second web service description language file (Claim 2; Column 11, lines 55-66).

47. With respect to claim 43, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 36 above. In addition Niblett discloses translating a types part of the first web service description language file into a types part of the second web service description language file (Niblett, Column 5, lines 55-59), translate a message part of the first web service description language file into a message part of the second web service description language file (Niblett, Column 6, lines 24-30). Furthermore, Blair discloses translate a port type part of the first web service description language file into a port type part of the second web service description language file (Column 3, lines 32-41), translate a bindings part of the first web service description language file into a bindings part of the second web service description language file, and translate a service part of the first web service description language file into a service part of the second web service description language file (Claim 2; Column 11, lines 55-66).

48. With respect to claim 44, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses preserving any data structures defined (Niblett, Column 10, lines 31-46) in the first web service description language file in the second web service description language file (Han, Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19).

49. With respect to claim 45, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses adding an acknowledge element in the web service description language file (Han, Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19), the acknowledge element describing an acknowledgement that is returned when a request is asynchronously posted to the conversion engine by the client machine (Niblett, Column 5, lines 15-25).

50. With respect to claim 46, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 45 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the acknowledgement includes a correlation identifier (Niblett, Column 5, lines 19-26).

51. With respect to claim 47, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 46 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the correlation identifier is one or more of: a session identifier, a token, and a call identifier (Niblett, Column 5, lines 24-26).

52. With respect to claim 48, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses adding messages to the asynchronous web service description language file that are particular to asynchronous communication, the messages including one or more of (Niblett, Column 5, lines 19-26): a message for returning an acknowledgement (Niblett, Column 15, lines 37-41), a message for polling (Niblett, Column 5, lines 64-67; Column 6 lines 1-2), a message for acknowledging a received request, and a message for acknowledging a response from a web service (Niblett, Column 16, lines 30-36).

53. With respect to claim 49, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 48 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the message for polling includes one or more of: a message for polling using a session identifier, a message for polling using a topic, a message for polling using a token (Niblett, Column 5, lines 64-67).

54. With respect to claim 50, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the instructions to translate a port part comprise instructions to: insert a post port for asynchronous operation and a poll port for asynchronous operation (Niblett, Column 11, lines 65-68; Column 12, lines 18-27) into the second web service description language file (Han, Page 12, [0161], lines 5-19).

55. With respect to claim 51, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 50 above. In addition Niblett discloses wherein the port type contains one or more of the following polling options: polling by session identifier, polling by topic, and polling by token (Niblett, Column 12, lines 47-59).

56. With respect to claim 52, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses insert a binding for a post port type (Niblett, Column 6, lines 51-55); insert a binding for a poll port type (Niblett, Column 6, lines 55-57); and set an encoding for the messages that include the port types to reflect the encoding used by the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 8, line 67; Column 9, lines 1-5).

56. With respect to claim 53, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses add an asynchronous post port with a first uniform resource locator addressing the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 12, lines 30-32), and an asynchronous poll port with a second uniform resource locator to the conversion engine (Niblett, Column 12, lines 30-40).

57. With respect to claim 54, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 43 above. In addition Niblett discloses using a template stored in the conversion engine for translating at least part of the synchronous web service description language file into the asynchronous web service description language file. Furthermore, Blair discloses using a template stored in the conversion engine for translating at least part of the synchronous web service description language file into the asynchronous web service description language file (Column 18, Claim 1; Column 4, lines 55-63).

58. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niblett, in view of Bowman (Patent No US 6,438,594 B1).

59. With respect to claim 8, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. In addition Niblett discloses wherein transmitting the processed request comprises: transmitting an available processed request to the at least one web service through the asynchronous interface (Column 3, lines 15-25), Niblett does not disclose polling of the asynchronous interface by the at least one

web service. However, Bowman discloses polling of the asynchronous interface by the at least one web service (Column 113, lines 23-35). It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Niblett with the teachings of Bowman, in order to handle more message conversions by speeding up the conversion process and ensuring accurate transmission of messages.

Response to Arguments

60. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20, 22-41 and 43-54 have been considered but are not persuasive.

61. With respect to applicant's arguments at the bottom of page 13 and continued through to the top of page 14 of the instant arguments, in regards to the rejection of claims 1-20, 22-41 and 43-54. Applicant's contend that the independent claims have been amended to clarify features that are neither disclosed nor suggested by Niblett, Han, Blair, and Bowman, considered alone or in combination. The examiner respectfully disagrees and refers applicant's to the newly constructed rejections above issued for the amended claims.

62. With respect to applicant's argument at the top of page 15 of the instant arguments, where applicant contends that there is no mention anywhere in Niblett of a web service description language ("WSDL") file describing how to connect to or communicate with a web service using synchronous communications and/or suggestion of translating a first WSDL file into a second WSDL file describing how to connect to or communicate with a web service using asynchronous

communications. The examiner agree with applicant in regards to the contention that there is no disclosure in Niblett that teaches or suggests a web service description language ("WSDL") file describing how to connect to or communicate with a web service using synchronous communications and/or suggestion of translating a first WSDL file into a second WSDL file describing how to connect to or communicate with a web service using asynchronous communications. The examiner respectfully disagrees and states that Niblett does however teaches translating synchronous communication into a second asynchronous communication and visa versa. Further the deficiencies in Niblett were cured by the prior art Han which discloses a web service description language ("WSDL") file describing how to connect to or communicate with a web service (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]). The answer given directly above to applicant's argument in conjunction with the 35 USC 103(a) rejection to claims above encompasses and addresses applicant's argument at the top of page 15 of the instant arguments.

63. With respect to applicant's argument at the bottom of page 15 of the instant argument where applicant contends that Han only describes certain characteristics of a WSDL file ([0161]), not the translation of a first WSDL file describing synchronous operations for a web service into a second WSDL file describing asynchronous. The examiner agrees with applicant that Han does not disclose the translation of a first WSDL file describing synchronous operations for a web service into a second WSDL file describing asynchronous. The examiner respectfully disagrees and states to applicant that Han does disclose a WSDL file (Page 12, [0161] continued through to [0163]). The examiner would like to graciously point out to applicant that the rejection of the claims above which include the prior art Han as a reference should be taken as a

whole and not in a piece meal fashion. As the rejection to the claims above are 35 USC 103(a) rejections and as such the prior art Han in conjunction with Niblett, which discloses translating synchronous communication into a second asynchronous communication and visa versa, should be considered as a whole.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARSHALL MCLEOD whose telephone number is (571)270-3808. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 6:30 a.m-4:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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3/9/2009

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